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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1865. NO. 150

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

D. Cowley, M D.,
Homœopathist, No. 498 Penn street.

New Furniture and Carpets.
Special attention is directed to the advertisement of Furniture Carpets and Silver-ware, on the fourth page, to be sold Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, precisely, at McClelland's auction house, 81 Fifth street.

Engine, Machinery, &c.
On Thursday morning, March 9th, will be sold on the premises of J. Y. McLaughlin & Co., near the Fair ground, a engine and boiler, paint and bark mills, 3 horses and 2 wagons, leather, hides, &c. See advertisement. T. A. McClelland, auctioneer.

English Opera To-Night.
Campbell & Castle's famous English Opera Troupe will make their first appearance to-night, at Masonic Hall, in Rolfe's grand opera of the "Bohemian Girl." Reserved seats, (without extra charge,) can be obtained at C. C. Mellor's, 81 Wood street. See advertisement on second page.

Tanners, Attention!
The Tanners of Allegheny, Pittsburgh and vicinity are requested to meet at G. Anderson's, No. 180, Liberty street, to take concerted action to secure a more prompt delivery of bark, and thereby avoid the delays and loss which we are now subject to, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 10 o'clock, a. m. Several Tanners

Henry Ward Beecher
Says: "I regard him as a benefactor who builds a good piano and I am the beneficiary of Steinway & Sons on that account. Having had one of their instruments for several years, I can bear witness to its admirable qualities in every respect. I am more than satisfied, and had I to buy another, I should certainly go to their rooms again. It is a pleasure to praise their work."

Presentation Concert.
The New York Manufacturing Jewelers' Association, No. 48 Fifth street, are now ready to dispose of tickets and distribute prizes for a series of Grand Presentation Concerts, to be given at Concert Hall, commencing on the 13th instant. The tickets are fixed at one dollar each, and Mr. J. W. Elias, the Actuary, assures the public that it is free from all tricks and deceptions, and that every purchaser of a ticket will receive a present of the full value of the purchase money, with the chance of receiving one worth more than five hundred times its value. See advertisement on second page.

Dry Goods.
Extraordinary times are these, and only extraordinary events move us at all. Understanding and acting in view of this state of things with an energy that produces startling effects, is the only way to attract attention and secure success to the merchant who depends largely upon the effect produced in the minds of the community by means of advertising. This is of pre-eminent importance. The great advantage of it is fully exemplified in the case of the Messrs. Barker & Co., 59 Market street. Being on the alert for changes, and watching with an eagle eye for opportunities to buy cheap, they have succeeded to a remarkable degree; and, this being the usual dull season of the year, they, in a spirit of large liberality, and for the purpose of confirming what they doubtless consider a good habit of the dear people—that of daily visiting their store, have gotten up a grand sale of dry goods, at prices so greatly reduced that there can possibly be no dispute as to their cheapness, and so are producing a great excitement in our city, and crowding their store daily with customers. Everything new and old, good, bad and indifferent, is out and produced price, and that, too, while every day brings us from the east the intelligence that goods are appreciating in value.

Telegraphic Summary.

[The following is a summary of telegraphic dispatches which we have not room to print entire.]

In the House of Representatives on Saturday Speaker Colfax on taking leave of the House made a lengthy speech, in which he said he hoped he had discharged the duties of presiding officer impartially. He referred to the success of the armies during the few months past, and paid a high compliment to the gallantry and patriotism of our armies. He called earnest attention to the claims of widows and children of soldier's upon the country and individuals, and closed by thanking the members for their approbation of his official duties.

The civil bill as originally reported in Congress contained large appropriations for the coast survey, light house establishments, and other objects of a miscellaneous character. The House added new features, and the Senate weighed it down with heavy appropriations, including at least four millions for reimbursing Missouri for expenses of militia, and to repay Pennsylvania in settling out her militia. When the disagreeing votes of the two Houses were sent to the Conference Committee, the managers compromised all their differences except only the amendment concerning the trial of civil prisoners by court martial, which it was proposed to be settled separately. Many members of the House favored losing the bill to surrendering the clause, and so by delay defeat it. All the other general appropriation bills were passed.

Letters from Na[illegible]ebruary 16th, state that the steamers Fox, since captured, and Druid, returned to Nassau from Charleston on the 6th, and on the 9th General Preston had left Nassau for Charleston, but after a few days was back again. The colonial authority has refused permission to the captain of the United States gunboat Honduras to anchor in the port during the hearing as well at sea.

A dispatch from Washington states apprehensions are expected in some quarters, that there is a deep design in the great influx of deserters from the rebel armies into the loyal States. It is supposed large numbers of these deserters are transferred to the heart of the loyal portion of the country to organize a raid on an extensive scale.

It is thought that the Richmond *Whig's* statement that the railroad from Augusta to Atlanta is not completed, is proof that Dick Taylor's forces were not able to reach Sherman's rear in season to interfere with his movements. The rebels have evidently had no railway communications west of Augusta since Sherman passed through.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: Colonel Hatch, Commissioner of Exchange, has arranged to deliver at Wilmington all the Yankee prisoners in North Carolina as fast as transportation can be furnished.

The Richmond *Examiner* mentions the attempt to burn down the State tobacco warehouse in Richmond, and says: The tobacco was mostly owned on private account, and was fully insured, and the indications are that the owners attempted to burn the building and thus secure the insurance.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: On Saturday last, twenty-one transports, containing six thousand troops, left Alexandria for Fortress Monroe. Their destination is supposed to be Grant's ill nes.

The Rebel Senator Robert Toombs, in a speech at Augusta, Georgia, on the 16th ult., says: Bad regulation and bad management were the cause of the dangers that beset the South. He declares that they must begin at the root of the evil and apply the true remedy and demand the removal of the administration.

Advices from Mexico state that the war in the United States is attracting the special attention of the Imperial Government. The police are directed to arrest all who express their sympathy with the Federal cause, and one man, named Valdez, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for speaking favorably about the United States, and predicting the speedy end of the rebellion. The Imperial Treasury is constantly getting lower. The hostility of the Church party to the Emperor Maximilian is on the increase.

A Washington dispatch, of Saturday, states that in the House Simeon Draper was unanimously confirmed Collector of Customs for the port of New York this morning. The Senate has also confirmed Abram Wakeman as Surveyor.

A dispatch from Oswego, New York, of the 4th, says, that Mayor Grant received a dispatch from Governor Fenton, stating that the War Department at Washington had received information from Halifax that the rebels in Provinces are contemplating a raid on Oswego and Rochester. A public meeting was to be held in that city on Saturday evening, to take such action on the matter as might be necessary.

Another Victory by Sheridan.

We have intelligence this morning through the War Department that General SHERIDAN has achieved another victory over general EARLY, and captured Charlottesville. A battle was fought between Charlottesville and Staunton, resulting in the total defeat of Gen. EARLY and his rebel army, numbering 1,800 men. It was reported that EARLY had sent four brigades of his army to Lynchburg, for the purpose of intercepting SHERMAN'S advance, which would seem to be the fact from the small number left to oppose the victorious SHERIDAN.

Unofficial dispatches announce the arrival of SHERMAN'S advance at Fayetteville, North Carolina.

SENSATION.—A Baltimore dispatch, of the sensation order, says:—"The secessionists here are sanguine in hopes of the rebels making an early raid in Maryland, and say they are now gradually moving in the Shenandoah and elsewhere, with invasion purposes, on the evacuation of Richmond."

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A Large Crowd in Attendance.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

HIGHLY INTERESTING CEREMONIES

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Four years ago to-day, the faithful few who gathered to do honor to the people's choice of President of the United States, came armed to the teeth. Then every man was suspicious of his neighbor, while assassination darted his menace even at the Presidential chair. How different this from the last quadrennial. To-day enthusiastic and confident crowds, representing every loyal State in the United States, assemble to witness the re-inauguration of the man, who four years ago, in defiance of the threats of traitors, was installed in his high office at the point of the bayonet.

As early as nine o'clock the crowd began to assemble in front of the White House, and in a short time both sides of the streets were completely jammed by those eager to see the President, but they were disappointed in doing so, as he was called to the capitol early this morning to sign a number of important bills passed by both Houses of Congress yesterday and last night, where he remained, and consequently was not in the procession as was expected.

As the hour for starting the line of procession approached, the clouds broke away, auspiciously revealing a clear sky in the West. The procession formed on the avenue between Fifteenth and a half and Twentieth streets, and commenced to move about half past eleven a.m. in the following order: One hundred and nine metropolitan policemen; a squadron of the Sixteenth New York cavalry, followed by the band of the brigade of the Veteran Reserve Corps; a section of the United States artillery; the First Brigade of the Veteran Reserve Corps, commanded by Colonel Sile and headed by Finley's hospital band, the corporate authorities of Washington escorting the visiting delegations of the Baltimore municipal Government delegation; the Washington Turner's Association, accompanied by a fine band of music; two companies of United States marines; a detachment of the Veteran Reserves; a battalion of the Fourth United States Colored Troops, and a number of civic associations, each with a fine band, completed the procession.

Philadelphia was represented by several fire companies and their fine steam engines, and two hose companies, all numbering nearly three hundred men. The representation from the West was very large and exceedingly creditable. Pennsylvania avenue, about the time of the starting of the procession, presented a brilliant appearance, despite the unpleasant weather. Thousands of people occupied the sidewalks, windows and balconies of the private and public buildings. The long colonade of the Treasury building was thronged as freight of human beings, and the west front of the Capitol was similarly loaded. The State Department attracted much attention by its brilliant display of gracefully draped flags, as did the War Department by its display of flags and also of arches and other decorations of evergreens. The national flag in some shape, mammoth or miniature, was to be seen at every available point on the avenue, and upon the various carriages, cars, harness of horses, &c., on the street, giving an exceedingly lively appearance to the scene.

Up to this morning the number of strangers arriving in the city was not so large as was the case four years ago, when the excitement in regard to the inauguration of President Lincoln and anticipating that some foul play might be attempted by secession gangs to prevent the President elect from taking his seat, caused an extraordinary rush to this city some days in advance of the inauguration. On this occasion large numbers who proposed to come in order to avoid the difficulty of getting lodgings, deferred coming until the day of the inauguration itself, and for their accommodation extensive arrangements were made by the different railroad companies in the way of running special trains. Numbers from a distance stopped over night in Baltimore, arriving here by the morning train.

So important a day could not well pass without its due proportion of rumors, and among these was one that something was going on, indicating that trouble was anticipated from some undeveloped quarter. Rumor had it that all the roads leading to Washington had been heavily picketed for some days, and the briggs guard called out in full allegiance, as did on many suspicious characters. Also, that the 8th Illinois Cavalry had been pushed out from Fairfax Court-house on an active scouting expedition, as if in search of some of the suspicious characters. Also that an undue proportion of suspicious looking persons in grizzled costume were to be seen upon the streets, indicating that something was portending; but the day wore on tranquilly. Dame Rumor took a back seat, and was heard no more. For the purpose of preserving order the military patrols were doubled, and made frequent rounds of the streets, but notwithstanding the large number of strangers in the city, good order prevailed, and but few arrests were made in either military or police authorities.

A large number of officers from the Army of the Potomac availed themselves of the occasion to visit the city, and added not a little to the military aspect of the ceremonies. Among them were Major General Webb, Chief of Major General Meade's staff; Major General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the armies operating against Richmond; General Sharp, Assistant Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac; Lieutenant Colonel Barstow, of General Meade's staff; Captains Webster and Robinette, of Gen. Grant's staff, and Captain Hofell and Lieutenant French, of General Ingall's staff, all of whom came up on a special steamer from City Point. The Army of the Shenandoah, and all the military posts near Washington, were represented more or less by officers and men.

The preliminary arrangements were similar in most respects, to previous inaugurations, except, perhaps that of four years ago a platform was erected over the steps of the east front of the Capitol, of sufficient area to accommodate the President and suite, and all the entrances to the building were closed to all except those supplied with the talismania passes of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. During the last three or four days, the attendance of persons at the Capitol had increased wonderfully, and yesterday the throng was so immense as to obstruct all the halls and passages, and interfere not a little with the preparations for to-day's ceremonies. The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate held a levee at his office in the Capitol, issuing tickets of admission. These were given to Senators, members of the House, the President's suite, foreign delegation, members of the press and their respective families. Many, however, availing themselves of Senatorial influence to secure passes, effected an entrance where they had no business to come, and not a few slipped in many hours previous to the ceremonies and patiently awaited the arrival of the procession.

The Senate chamber was arranged at an early hour for the ceremonies. Within the are formed by the desks around the front of the Vice President's chair, elegant cushioned arm chairs were placed, cane seats[illegible]and wedged between the widely separated chairs of the Senators, while sofas and settees filled up the rear.

About 10 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Powell, the doors of the galleries were opened to the ladies. The rush and scramble for seats was characteristic of the gentle sex, and from that time until the Senate adjourned, the confusion rendered the proceedings inaudible. The time slipped sweetly away to the outsiders patiently waiting in the mud and rain, while inside the Senate endeavored to transact business with loud, repeated, but unsuccessful calls of the presiding officer upon the ladies to preserve order in the galleries. Vice Admiral Farragut entered the Senate Chamber, and quietly sat down in one of the back seats. Next came Major General Hooker; then Major General Bartlette, and others, while the Attachees of the several Foreign Legations leisurely sauntered into their galleries.

At fifteen minutes before twelve, Vice President Hamlin escorted the Vice President elect to the desk, and soon after the Cabinet appeared, followed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The President was seated in front of the Secretary's table, and the Committee of Arrangements on the left; Vice President Hamlin, the Chief Justice and Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court were seated on the right of the Chair; the Diplomatic Corps on the right of the Chair next to the Supreme Court; the heads of the departments on the left of the Chair; officers of the army and navy who, by name, had received the thanks of Congress; Governors of the States and Territories of the Union; Ex-Governors of the States; Assistant Secretaries of the Departments; the Assistant Postmaster General; the Attorney General and Judge Advocate General; Comptrollers, Auditors and Registers of the Treasury; the Judges and Mayors of Washington and Georgetown occupied seats on the right and left of the main entrance; members of Congress entered the Senate chamber by the main entrance and occupied seats on the left of the Chair.

Vice President Hamlin, in a brief farewell address, alluded to his connection with the Senate as its presiding officer, and, after referring to the brilliant future of the republic, concluded by wishing all a safe and happy return to their families.

The Vice President elect followed, referring to his elevation from the ranks as an illustration of American privileges, and proceeded at length upon the subject of the subordination of Presidents and Secretaries to the will of the people, at the conclusion of which the oath of office was administered to him by Vice President Hamlin. The Vice President elect, taking the Bible in his hand, elevated it before the audience, and exclaimed, "I kiss this book before my nation of the United States." The address of Vice President Johnson, on being sworn in, is very seriously criticised on all hands, his friends alleging that he must have been suffering under a severe indisposition. Vice President Johnson, after some further remarks, took the chair, and, calling the Senate to order, administered the oath to the Senators elect to the thirty-ninth Congress, after which the body repaired to the east front of the capitol.

Meanwhile the threatening clouds had dispersed, and the sun lighted up the pomp and circumstance of the glorious occasion in the parks most cheerfully, brightening with its beams the snow white dome, and upturned faces of the throng, a well accepted omen of the better day just dawning on the country.

As the President, followed by the imposing retege that had filled the Senate Chamber, stepped out from among the columns of the East portico, and in his unassuming way came in full view of the throng, a loud and enthusiastic cheer welcomed him with many repetitions that seemed as though they would not be checked, even by the expectation for the inaugural. Finally it subsided. The privilege was then given to the Senate Chamber on the portico, and at the windows, and in the universal hush the President addressed them.

At the conclusion of the address the procession was formed and moved towards the Executive Mansion, President Lincoln accompanied in his carriage by his son, Master Tad. Lincoln and Senator Foster, of Connecticut. Next followed the carriage of Mr. Speaker Colfax, who was accompanied by Senator Anthony of Rhode Island, then the carriage of Robt. Lincoln, and next two of the Foreign Ministers, succeeded by the civic procession.

The day will close in an appropriate manner with a public reception at the White House, by the President and Mrs. Lincoln, for which the most extensive preparations have been made.

General Schenck to-day, in the course of his remarks on the enrollment bill, stated that under the present construction of the commutation law, General Halleck receives nearly $2,100 more per year than General Sheridan, who is constantly in the field.

Within the last six weeks seventy-eight rebel officers, from Lieutenant-Colonels down to Second Lieutenants, have deserted to our lines in front of Petersburg, and taken the oath of allegiance.

Dispatch by Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

President Lincoln was inaugurated at twelve o'clock noon to-day. The weather was clear and beautiful, but on account of the recent rain the streets were filled with mud. Despite this fact the crowd that assembled was exceedingly large and thousands proceeded to the Capitol to witness the inaugural ceremonials.

The procession marched from Sixteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue at eleven o'clock, and proceeded to the Capitol, where the Capitol all day and consequently did not accompany the procession to the scene of the ceremonies. It was escorted by two regiments of the Invalid Corps, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and four companies of colored troops, forming the military escort. The Mayor and Councilmen of Washington, Councilmen from Baltimore, the firemen from this city, and firemen from Philadelphia, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Masons, including a colored lodge of the latter fraternity. The public and principal private buildings on Pennsylvania Avenue were gaily decorated with flags, and every window was thronged with faces to catch a glimpse of the President elect.

The oath to protect and maintain the Constitution of the United States was administered to Mr. Lincoln by Chief Justice Chase in the presence of thousands who witnessed the interesting ceremony, while standing in mud almost knee deep. President Lincoln, after having taken the oath of office delivered the following address:

Fellow Citizens:—At this second appearing to take the oath of the Presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued, seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called for on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented. The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and I is, I trust, reasonably encouraging to all.

With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this, four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avoid it; while the inaugural Address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came. One eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest, was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union even by war, while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

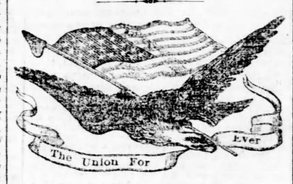
Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of conflict might cease, even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both should not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Woe unto the world, because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come, but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of the offences that in the providence of God must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to move that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern that there is any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him. Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away; yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, and care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

After the conclusion of the reading of the Inaugural Address, a National salute was fired, and the procession then again moved up Pennsylvania Avenue, the President being conveyed in a barouche. Seated with him was his son and Senator Foster. The President was escorted to the White House, after which the procession separated. Everything passed off in the most quiet and orderly manner, and during the whole day not a single fight occurred in the streets, nor is it anticipated in the evening. Many of the military companies from the country have left for their homes, and the city will resume its usual quiet appearance to-day.

A letter from General Meade states that deserters come into our lines at the rate of one hundred and forty per day, and that all veterans and conscripts are now being retained at the front by General Lee.

SHERIDAN!



VICTORY IN THE VALLEY

Sheridan Defeats Early.

THE REBEL ARMY ROUTED

CAPTURE OF CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Gen. Early a Prisoner.

His Entire Army Captured.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. GRANT

Secretary Stanton's Bulletin.

OFFICIAL.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

To General Dix, New York:

The following dispatches in relation to the reported defeat and capture of General Early by Sheridan, and the capture of Charlottesville, have been received by this Department:

General Sheridan and his force commenced their movement last Monday, and were at Staunton when last heard from. Major General Hancock was placed in charge of the middle military division, during the absence of Sheridan, with headquarters at Winchester.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, VA., March 5—11 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

Deserters in this morning, report that Sheridan had routed Early and captured Charlottesville. They report four regiments having gone from here (Richmond) to reinforce Early.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

CITY POINT, March 5.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:—Deserters from every point of the enemy's lines confirm the capture of Charlottesville by Sheridan. They say he captured Gen. Early and nearly his entire force, consisting of 1,800 men. Four brigades were reported as being sent to Lynchburg, to get there before Gen. Sherman. [illegible]

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

CITY POINT, March 5 [illegible] A. M.—*Hon. E. M Stanton:* Refugees confirm the statement of deserters as to the capture of Early, and nearly his entire force. They say it took place on Thursday last between Staunton and Charlottesville, and that the death was [illegible]

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

NEW YORK, March 5.

The *Times* says a letter from Winchester states that on the 25th ult., cavalry reinforcements and pontoon trains arrived there, and on the 27th Gen. Sheridan started with about five thousand cavalry, it is said to operate in the direction of Lynchburg. Some say Sheridan and Sherman will meet and act together in that direction.

Gen. Hancock assumed command at Winchester on the departure of Sheridan.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

The Union Celebration Postponed.

Extra Session of Vermont Legislature

Rebel Operations in the Southwest.

General Sherman at Fayetteville, N. C.

REBELS STRENGTHENING MOBILE.

Preparations to Evacuate Richmond and Petersburg.

NEW YORK, March 5.

The celebration in honor of the Union victories, postponed yesterday on account of the rain, will come off to-morrow on the first fair day. The mud is to be removed from portions of the principal streets where the procession is expected will pass.

It is probable the bill creating a paid Fire Department for this city will pass the Legislature, and the report of the Select Committee warmly commends the operation of the paid system in St. Louis and Cincinnati.

The Governor of Vermont has called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on Thursday, the 9th inst., for ratifying the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special, of the 3d, says the night previous a heavy rain set in, rendering locomotion impossible.

On the 20th Colonel Mulford exchanged fifteen hundred prisoners under the usual formalities.

General Singleton was expected to return from Richmond yesterday.

The *Times'* New Orleans letter says that the rebels are making quite a new military scheme for operations in the Southwest, which he gathers from rebel papers.

The Jackson, Mississippi, correspondent of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, gives some general hints as to certain very important changes to be made in the commissariat. Though it gives little satisfaction as to what they were.

The Canton, Miss., *Citizen* states plainly that all West Mississippi will be evacuated by the rebel leaders, in an effort to be made to hold any of the country between the Yazoo and Big Black rivers. The line of the Central Mississippi railroad is to be the main watch of course yields the Jackson, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which is to be a new line which it will be their endeavor to hold, with a diminished force about fifteen miles east of Jackson, will be the only point at which they will make a concentrated effort. Federal advance on the line of the railroad connecting at Jackson with the central line running east to Mobile and Selma, and last named road is the only great line of communication between Dick Taylor in North Alabama, and the rebel forces in the southern portion of that State, while at the same time it will afford covering for Selma and Montgomery. Hood has split his old army marching with one half, part of it to South Carolina, leaving Dick Taylor in command of the remainder. A small part was doubtless turned over to Forrest, he retaining all his cavalry force, and the latter will be brought up more to swell his command to about twenty thousand.

NEW YORK, March 5.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Authentic information, not from Richmond, has been received that Sherman's advance has reached Fayetteville, North Carolina. The dispatch also says that Porter's transports had reached Indianola.

The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent has information from Mobile, 6th, at which time the rebels were receiving reinforcements and strengthening the defenses. Beauregard was there inspecting the works, and made a speech, expressing great confidence that the place can be held. The force in Mobile is said to be much larger than had been generally believed.

Gen. Granger was at Pensacola on the 11th, and all was quiet the Union troops.

The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac correspondent says: Every fresh batch of rebel deserters that come within our lines reiterate the statement made by previous ones that the rebels are preparing to evacuate both Richmond and Petersburg.

From Nashville.

A FRESHET IN THE RIVER.

Much Damage to Property.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 4.

The heavy rains for the past three days have caused a great rise in the river which is out of its banks. The city is entirely surrounded by water. The lower part is completely submerged. On the Railroad running South much damage occurred by the washing away of bridges and trestles. The bridge over Stone's river near Murfreesboro has been swept away. At Isoone at Franklin.

There is no interruption on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad as yet. The river rose seven feet yesterday and last night, and is still rising; much damage to property in the vicinity has occurred. It is believed the floods will be the greatest ever known. Two soldiers of the 9th Indiana cavalry were drowned yesterday in Edgefield.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

From Army of the Potomac.

REBEL DESERTERS COMING IN.

They Bring Guns and Equipments With Them.

An Execution of Union Deserters.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 4, 1865.

Nothing of importance in transpiring in this department. Deserters still continue to come into our lines in numbers. Fifty-six having arrived to-day. Nearly all bring their guns and equipments with them, for which they are to be paid. The number of muskets received from deserters since February 22d is two hundred and forty, all in good order.

In addition to the usual reports told by these men, they say that two companies from each regiment of several brigades have been detailed from the army defending Petersburg, and sent to hunt up deserters, thousands of whom are said to be scattered through the country, endeavoring to reach their homes. This is particularly the case with North and South Carolina troops, who, sick and tired of the contest, are anxious to join their families now within our lines. These men are principally veterans of three or four years service, and many of them are those lately exchanged. All of them were refused furloughs, and not paid for a long time, nor having any prospect of getting any soon, they look French leave.

A few days ago a Sergeant was sent out in charge of a team and six men, to get wood. The men were unarmed. The Sergeant was armed with a revolver and a sword. After getting outside the lines, the mules apparently ran away, but the Sergeant guided them straight for our lines, and the whole party arrived safely. They received for the mules seven hundred dollars, which was divided equally.

The cheering among the rebels on Wednesday evening was on account of their receiving [illegible]ation of victory, which seemed to be quite a [illegible]ent to the dismissed Dutchman. Gen. Cook, commanding a brigade in General Heth's division, is said to have had men on the occasion, who were about to desert to us.

Anthony Raymond, of company B, and Newton J. Engle, of company H, 46th New York Volunteers, were aloud to-day [illegible]ampting to desert to the enemy. Five regiments of the 1st division of the 24 corps, to which the criminals belonged, were assembled to witness the execution.

The 91st New York Volunteers, a veteran regiment, and which has been in the front, were assigned to the 1st division of the 5th corps. They number about 600 men.

From Cairo and Below.

The American Consul Expelled from Matamoras.

AFFAIRS AT MOBILE

Dispatches by Associated Press.

CAIRO, March 5.

The *Times* of the 25th ult. says the report expulsion of the American Consul from Matamoras appears to be confirmed, by his arrival at the Southwest Pass.

The steamship Empire City, reported wrecked off Curry Point reef, got off, and has arrived here [illegible]

Permits to bring cotton within our lines have been issued at Memphis for the week ending the 25th ult. Over 26,000 bales of cotton were received, for which permits were issued, valued at $20,000.

New Orleans dates, of the 25th, say the schooner Jane Laidlow, reported lost, has arrived safe.

Gen. Canby had returned to New Orleans from a visit of inspection to Mobile and the adjacent points. Commodore Palmer's fleet is in complete order and ready to[illegible]me the attack upon Mobile at a moment's notice.

A garden for the cultivation of vegetables has been established at each post in Gen. Canby's Department. The health of the troops in the various posts is good.

The latest news from Matamoras is[illegible] the American flag had been hauled down [illegible] shown in place.

Cotton ranged at New Orleans at fr[illegible] for good ordinary to strict middling. [illegible]ness was limited, owing to unfavorable weather.

CAIRO, March 5.

Large numbers of refugees continue arrive here from various points. Two hundred from Arkansas arrived here last night in a destitute condition.

The rivers have overflowed a considerable extent of country in this vicinity, and continue to rise.

The freshet in the Arkansas river carried away a pontoon bridge at Littlerock, but it was soon replaced.

The steamer Magnolia, from New Orleans, with dates to the 27th, has arrived at Red river. Two hundred rebel deserters from the mouth of Red river to New Orleans for exchange, and brought up sixty-seven bales of cotton. Two were captured from the gunboats up Red river.

The steamship Gov. Bailey, from Matamoras to the 22d, reports the arrival there of the steamer San Roman, with Adj. Wood, United States Consular Agent, who had an interview on the 20th. All was quiet there. Governor Bailey came as a passenger from Matamoras.

The market is unchanged, 9 more cargoes of sugar and molasses arrived under the order of the District of West Tennessee. Carried here, General Washburne arrived, relieving the Assistant Commissioner of the Department of West Tennessee.

A hundred guns was fired yesterday in Memphis in honor of the Union victories.

Guerrilla outrages of the most fiendish character continue in the vicinity of Memphis.

A fight occurred at [illegible]9 station, near Memphis, on the 24, between three hundred guerrillas and fifty Federals, in which a number of guerrillas and seven Federals were killed. Seven guerrillas were wounded.

Over a thousand refugees have arrived at Memphis since the first January, seven hundred and eighty of whom were sent to Cairo.

A fire is now raging the levee, near 18th street, which threatens consume the entire block.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY IN ST. LOUIS.

Mexican Authorities and the South.

THE REBEL FLAG SALUTED.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Yesterday was celebrated here by a general suspension of business, and a grand process of civil and military; a profuse display of flags and devices, from public buildings; a national salute at sunrise, terminating with a brilliant exhibition of fire-works in the evening. The whole passed off in a great and harmonious manner, thousand citizens participating in the ceremonies.

The New Orleans *Bee*, of the 26th inst., publishes a private letter from Matamoras, which says that up to this time the Mexican and Federate authorities have been simply polite and friendly. Generals Mejia and Slaugh having crossed the river and dined with each other. But yesterday, General Mejia's staff, in full uniform, entered Brownsville, and General Slaughter awaited their visit with his whole command under arms, and gave visitors a salute of 21 guns. Immediately after the Mexican flag was raised and the Mexican staff and staff removed their caps and said it, the former making a speech, in which he said the Confederacy would soon be recognized. He concluded by inviting the Confederates to a grand banquet at Matamoras. He then asked to see their flag and their private guns. The importance of this affair consists mainly in the fact that General Mejia is Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican armies, and therefore the next personage to the Emperor.

General J. Smith, 16th Army Corps, is encamped [illegible]ouisiade New Orleans.

From Central America.

THE SESSION OF GEN. SICKLES

NEW YORK, March 5.

The [illegible] Idaho, from Aspinwall on the 19th ult., reports that the North Star was in port discharging her cargo. The prize steamer Deer had [illegible]arrived from Beaufort, N. C., and proceeded to Boston.

The [illegible]nama *Merchantile Chronicle* of February 15th, has report that the mission of General Sickles is to procure from the Columbia government a cession of lands on which to form a settlement of 30,000 of the negroes emancipated by President, and the *Chronicle* doubts it the nine million dollars would be paid for the purpose.

TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, March 5.

A Sunday morning at three o'clock, the [illegible]es of the Western Union Telegraph Company were connected with the Pacific lines, and communication established direct between the city and San Francisco. Though the weather was bad and rain falling at the time at many points on the route, the wires worked well, and considerable amount of business was transacted. The distance is nearly four thousand miles, and the difference of time about four hours. This is unquestionably the longest telegraphic circuit ever worked, and the fact that such a length of wire was telegraphed over in one circuit is a notable one in the history of telegraphing.

Governor Curtin has concluded to postpone his visit to the South for three or four weeks. His presence here for the next few days will be quite necessary.

FROM RICHMOND.

Muddy Condition of the Roads.

Rebel Deserters returning to Duty.

Comments on Sherman's Movements

Military Condition of the Confederacy.

Sherman's Army Reported Mudbound.

The Rebel Tax Bill.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of March 3d says:—"The rain and [illegible]d have put a stop to military operations in the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg. Letters from Grant's army are coming in daily, and are sent on their way home rejoicing. Deserters and absentees from the Confederate armies are returning to their commands in large numbers from all parts of the country, and are availing themselves of General Lee's amnesty proclamation."

A deserter under sentence of death, in the Army of Northern Virginia, was released on the day appointed for his execution, the proclamation having been received about two hours before the time fixed for his being shot. He was put upon being set free that if he lived a third years his life be assured to him, and he should by his unflinching devotion to duty in the future, show that clemency, in this case, had not been misplaced.

From the Richmond Whig:

The Richmond *Conservative* alludes to Sherman's operations, and indulges the hope that, if our plans shall be thwarted, our able Generals and brave troops will be able to bring him speedily to grief, and send him howling to the rear. If this report ought us by telegraph, that the small forces [illegible]ow opposing Sherman in North Carolina are true, and should he suffer a repulse in fact it would probably render his affairs critical in the extreme. But we will not borrow trouble in regard to matters which must [illegible]ase to be matters for mere speculation soon.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: The wet season is at its height, and until the first of May we must have no bottom in all the regions [illegible] State of Virginia. Yankee deserters tell us that Sherman is massing all his left and Confederate deserters tell the enemy that Hill's corps has been under marching orders for several days, and will move [illegible]. "Grant would raise a kitten," said a soldier behind the city and camp, and we can readily [illegible]ve at the condition of the upper [illegible]ts of this city.

[illegible]rman had in South Carolina perhaps a fair [illegible]t, but should Johnston be forced to [illegible] he must find a new base about Wilmington or he can prosecute further his great raid. [illegible]ston is massing in

SPECIAL NOTICES

Parvisance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the pocket-size de visite to enamel and life-size. Mr. Parvisance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

WHAT was done, and what was left undone, during the last hours of Congress, has been but meagerly reported. We believe the duty on Railroad bars was increased three dollars a ton, though as to this there is some doubt. If so, failed, it was in consequence of the faithlessness of some portion of Pennsylvania's own Representatives. The lesson may prove a serious but necessary one. A few days at farthest will afford the desired information.

ONE of the last and best acts of Congress was to pass a bill to establish a home for disabled soldiers. It incorporates Lieutenant General GRANT and ninety-nine others. The endowment is to consist of a million of dollars, made up of military fines, deductions from pay and donations. There is to be no expense to the Government.

PITTSBURGH HOSPITALITY.—The members of the Iron and Steel Association, says the *Iron Age*, will not readily forget the generous hospitality of their Pittsburgh friends, the banquet to which they were invited being marked by equal taste, luxury and profusion. Mr. J. M. Cooper delivered an address of welcome to the guests, which was eloquent and opportune.

SIGNIFICANT.—It is regarded as a significant indication of rebel hopes abroad, that the rebel loan in London advanced four per cent. on the announcement of the peace conference in Hampton Roads. Whether or not the buyers counted on the independence of the Confederacy being the result, or the assumption of the rebel debt by the United States in the event of a reunion, is not stated, but one or the other impression must certainly have influenced the purchasers.

SHERIDAN.—The report that reaches us from Richmond, that SHERIDAN, with a considerable force, is "reconnoitering" towards Lynchburg, is undoubtedly well founded. It is hardly probable, however, that he is at present making a permanent movement in that direction. It is no doubt desirable to examine the back-bone to Richmond just at this time, and this probably is the extent of SHERIDAN'S present design.

A BIG BILL.—We understand that the appropriation bill which the House of Representatives, without scarcely any consideration, passed, appropriates upward of two millions of dollars. The Senate should overhaul it, and probably will.

SPRING FLOOD.—Our western dispatches mention the premonitions of an unprecedented flood, and that considerable damage had already occurred.

President Lincoln's Inaugural Address.

So frequent and full have been the public utterances of President LINCOLN, that it was scarcely to be expected that to his Inaugural Address he would do more than reaffirm his previous declarations on the great questions of the day. This he has done in terse, characteristic and concise. He declares himself for victory, but with charity, he will maintain the right, as God enables him to understand it. The reference he makes to Slavery as the cause of the war, is in full accord with the purpose of the North and the spirit of civilized nations. The Rebels will find nothing in the address to please them, but supporters of the Government everywhere will experience anew the feeling of safety with which the presence of Mr. LINCOLN at the head of affairs has so many times before inspired them.

Sherman's Movements.

From all that can be gathered, it would seem that while JOHNSTON, at Charlotte, and HARDEE, at Florence, were waiting for SHERMAN in full confidence of being able to block his path, he paid no attention to either, but left them both in the rear by taking a central course, straight for Fayetteville, N. C. This place is at the head of the navigable waters of the Cape Fear river, ninety miles northwest from Wilmington. At this point, SCHOFIELD, having outgeneraled BRAGG, by making a feint toward the Weldon Railroad, has, it is believed, with the co-operation of Admiral PORTER, effected a junction with SHERMAN, an event of vast importance, and one that realizes one of the main features in GRANT'S grand scheme of combined operations against LEE. It is probable that SHERMAN will be reinforced, having by a rapid movement severed JOHNSTON from LEE, instead of himself being severed from GRANT, as LEE intended, has by this time moved to Raleigh.

It is probable that SHERMAN'S march thence northward will be in a nearly direct line between the two lines of Railroad leading to Richmond, destroying both, except, perhaps, so much of the Weldon and Petersburg road as may be needed to connect with Newbern. At Kinston and Goldsboro the rebels are said to be fortified, but they cannot have a force large enough to interpose a serious obstacle.

This view of the situation is the one authorized by reports through rebel and our own sources. JOHNSTON, HARDEE and BRAGG it will be perceived, are left in the rear, guarding points menaced by no enemy, and having no relation to the contest. From Raleigh to Petersburg the distance, in a straight line, is about one hundred and thirty miles, and if either of SHERMAN'S army, as we suppose and probably will sweep up on both roads we have named, rendering the route in his rear as impossible as possible. Of course the rebel force in the rear will unite under JOHNSTON. The union of SHERMAN'S forces with GRANT'S, to the shortest line practicable, becomes therefore important, as it will be the Lieutenant General's purpose to move against LEE before JOHNSTON can come up.

INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.—The Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill, as agreed upon by the Committees of Conference, and passed by Congress, though of vast importance is yet a sealed book to the public. From what has been said of its provisions we learn that on the cost of a cigar—rules was to be allowing a duty of one dollar per barrel and three cents exceded from its proposition to have a drawback. Now there is to be no drawback. In relation to exemption certain books from taxation, this was stricken out, the conferees leaving that we should obtain all the tax we could from whatever source.

The tobacco clauses were nearly all entirely uncurred in. The Senate proposed to create two prices, one five and the other fifteen dollars. This was abandoned by the Senate conferees. The Committee made a compromise of ten dollars per thousand, instead of sixty cents per pound. The clause as to the transportation of certain articles free was inferred as to coal, like it to silver ore over the plains alone. The income tax remains the same. The gains and income from real estate purchased within the year are to be included. In relation to stamps the clause has been so amended that instruments not stamped are to be void. It is to be regreted the tax on cotton is stricken out—the Senate Conferees refusing to concur unless a drawback was given on the manufactured article. The tax on banks was only amended to change from January to July, so as to give six months or more time. The tax on sales was abandoned by the Senate conferees. B the Houses have agreed to the appointment of Commissioners to sit during the recess to examine into the subject of taxation. Savings Banks are taxed one-half of one per cent on th it deposits, to take pace on the first of May. Freight and passengers from one part of the United States to another, and passing through a foreign country shall pay the same as passing through other parts of the United States

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY

One Hundred Guns Fired.

A Thousand Flags Flung to the Breeze.

Music from Hundreds of Bells.

BUSINESS GENERALLY SUSPENDED

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

Meeting in the Evening.

Patriotic Speeches, Music and Songs.

A meeting of a number of Influential and patriotic citizens convened in the Board of Trade rooms on Thursday last, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for a Grand National Celebration on the Fourth of March, in honor of the recent successes of the Union armies and the happy prospect of the termination of the Rebellion. In accordance with the recommendation of the meeting, National flags were displayed from the dwellings and business places of our citizens, and there was every general suspension of business between the hours of half-past eleven and three o'clock. All the bells in the city were rung at noon, and nearly all the churches were open for civil services during the day.

A National salute (100 guns) was fired at the junction of Cliff and Fulton streets, on the Allegheny, overlooking Bayardstown, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock. During the afternoons the streets were thronged with people of all ages and sexes who seemed happy in the prospect that the rebellion was drawing near its end.

So far as the suspension of business was concerned, the day was pretty generally observed but the attendance at the churches was but what was desired. It was the intention of many of our pastors to have delivered discourses appropriate to the occasion, but so slim was the attendance at some that the exercises were wholly in accordance with the recommendation of the New York clergy—the hour was devoted wholly to prayer. We subjoin brief reports of the exercises in some of the churches in the city:

1st Reformed Presbyterian Church.

JOHN DOUGLAS, D. D., PASTOR.

There was a large congregation present at his church, and the exercises were most interesting. The exercises commenced by singing a portion of the 35th Psalm,

Plead, Lord, with those that plead, and fight
With those that fight with me, &c.

The 18th Psalm was then read in the prose, and the 18th verse, "Therefore will I give thanks unto thee, O Lord, among the heathen, and sing praises unto thy name," was read in metre. Dr. DOUGLAS then offered up a fervent prayer, reminding thanks for the successes which have crowned the arms of the Government, and thanking the Lord for the victories which he vouchsafe further successes until rebellion shall have been put down and peace restored to the nation.

The congregation then united in singing a part of Psalm 68th,

Let God arise, and scattered
Let all his enemies go, &c.

Dr. DOUGLAS the delivered a short, pertinent and, we believe, very timely address, in allowing terminations to the present war. Sherman's march through Georgia and South Carolina, which was equal, at least, in its results to any military movement recorded in the most distinguished Generals either ancient or modern times. Never was any nation more signally delivered from its enemies than ourselves, and how becoming it was for us to be thanksgiving to the Almighty than we are at present. Light is everywhere breaking. Darkness is flying away. God is visibly revealing to the people the re-election of President Lincoln; proclamation of emancipation; abolition of slavery in Maryland and the District of Columbia; the amendment to the Constitution; the proposition of General Lee to slaves to fill the depleted ranks in the rebel army, and the position which Sherman and Chase, the great champions of humanity, occupy to-day compared with what they occupied a few years since. Let us, therefore, renew our patriotic hearts with truth, righteousness and humanity. Our cause we leave to God to clear. Let us humble ourselves before God for the future.

Jewish Synagogue.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR JOSIAH COHEN.

The attendance at the Jewish Synagogue was large, the members of the church assembling, as near a before the Passover festival—the season of our nationality shall arise forth, and shall be the second period in the history of the Lord, and adopting the watch-word of the Israelites, "With the Lord is help."

Professor COHEN then read the 124th Psalm in the collection of the verses of the text; and demonstrating the fact of the deliverance of the Jewish people in the days of the watchword of the Jewish people in the days of brave struggles for the preservation of their commonwealth. The North, he said, could employ its thrift in the first its fullest significance, in the victories of the Lord, and the Lord's people, and the Lord's people, and the Lord's people

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms---A Change

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for leaded notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty five cents a time.

CITY MATTERS.

☞For additional local see first page.

Tobacco Factory Destroyed by Fire.

The Wall Falls with an Awful Crash.

THREE MEN BENEATH THE RUINS.

One Instantly Killed, a Second Supposed to be Mortally Injured, and a Third Badly Hurt.

Narrow Escape of Others

On Sunday morning, about three o'clock, a fire broke out in the tobacco factory of Wilson, Hays & Co., on Irwin street, near Penn, which destroyed the building together with its contents. The steamer Allegheny, whose engine house is only separate from the factory by a narrow alley, was promptly on the spot, and with the assistance of others would doubtless have succeeded in subduing the flames, but for an unfortunate accident which occurred soon after the breaking out of the fire. It seems that a number of the members of the Allegheny were engaged in laying a section of hose along the alley for the purpose of playing upon some buildings in the rear of the factory which were in danger of taking fire. The hose had been stretched and the water turned on when the wall of the burning building, on the alley, suddenly fell, burying three men beneath the ruins. The names of the entombed men were David L. Simms, Edward Maghee, and John Steers. Simms at the time of the accident, was standing near the gate at the end of the alley on Irwin street, and was instantly killed by the falling wall. Maghee was some fifteen feet from the mouth of the alley, and had partially succeeded in escaping into the engine house through the side door, as when found his hand and shoulders were inside, while his body was covered by a heavy mass of brick. He was rescued as soon as possible, and placed under the care of Dr. Hamilton, who has but little hope of his recovery, having received severe internal injuries. Jno. Steers was still further up the alley, and was also caught by the falling brick and timber. His leg is badly crushed, but otherwise he was not severely injured, and will recover. All these young men were members of the Allegheny Fire Company, and the death of one, and the severe injuries of the others has caused a deep gloom among the members as well as firemen generally.

Young Simms, who has thus been so suddenly cut off in the prime of life, being about twenty four years of age, had just returned from the army after he had served the full term of three years and received an honorable discharge. He was the son of our respected and esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. David Simms, who will have the sympathy of the community in his afflictions. The deceased leaves a young wife and child. His funeral will take place this afternoon at two o'clock.

The origin of the fire is not certainly known, but the general opinion is that a defect in the chimney was the cause. Messrs. Wilson, Hays & Co. had a heavy stock of manufactured and leaf tobacco on hand, which, at a rough estimate, they valued at $12,000, including the machinery in the building. They had several policies of insurance, one of which had expired a few weeks since, and Mr. Hays could not inform us whether it had been renewed, but thinks it was. If so the insurance will well nigh cover their loss. The stock was insured in the following companies: Pittsburgh, $1,500; Pennsylvania, $3,000; London and Liverpool, $2,000.

Some complaint is made of the weakness of the walls, which, it seems, fell even before the roof was burned, but not being sufficiently conversant with the facts we forbear to express our opinion. We trust, however, that the proper officer of the Fire Department will institute strict inquiry into the matter. The duties of firemen are sufficiently dangerous at best, and their lives should not be still further exposed by insecure walls.

North Fayette Items.

STABBED.—A singing school has been in operation in the Hallcrow's school house for sometime past. At one of the meetings, not long ago, two boys got up a fight about some trivial affair. One of the boys, named Chambers, waxed desperate and stabbed the other boy in the hat. Unfortunately, however, the knife went deeper than the hat, and left a pretty severe cut above the eye.

SINGING CLASS.—A singing class has been organized at the Valley Church, under the leadership of Prof. S. J. Byers. The people of the Valley stand in need of some instructions in the science of harmonical sounds, and Prof. Byers is the very best man that could have been selected to give it.

FOX HUNT "FIZZLE."—A grand circular fox hunt, to close in Hoffman's woods, near Noblestown, was advertised to come off on Thursday, March 2d. The day was very unfavorable—the rain fell continually, and, as a matter of course, the fox hunt was a fizzle. It is probable the managers will set another day, so that all can enjoy this excellent sport.

NORTH FAYETTE.—The enrolled men of North Fayette township are making every effort to clear the township of the draft, and it is probable that they will succeed. They have collected a large amount of money and intend to commence recruiting immediately.

OIL WELL.—The oil well at McClarren's mill, in Findley township, has been purchased by a gentleman from Pittsburgh, who is going to strike oil or sink the well one hundred feet. The well was sunk three hundred feet by the Montour Valley Company, and then given up as a "dry old hole."

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Lycurgus J. Logan, of Jeffreystown, was injured by falling from a wagon a few days since. He was considerably injured, but is now recovering.

AN APPEAL FROM THE ARMY.—The following telegraphic dispatch was received by the Christian Commission of our city last night. We think no additional remarks are needed than what is said in the dispatch. Our boys are suffering for the want of vegetables. Let every one send an offering at once to the Christian Commission. Rooms, No. 76 Smithfield street:

NASHVILLE, March 4.

W. P. WEYMAN—Major General Stanley and other officers of the Fourth Corps write to us for onions, pickles, kraut, potatoes, &c. They say their men are suffering very much from scurvy. Similar statements come from other troops. Will the people at home let these heroes of so many battles die for want of proper food. T. R. EWING,

General Agent of Christian Commission.

The Commission shipped one hundred barrels of pickles, potatoes and onions on Saturday by boat direct to Nashville, and will send more this week.

RAILROAD BRIDGE WASHED AWAY—NOTICE TO TRAVELERS AND SHIPPERS.—W. P. Shinn, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, sends us the following note under date of March 4th: "The bridge over the Shenango river, on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, has been washed away and the road is broken at several other points. There will be no travel over that route for some days, and freight will be suspended for one or two weeks. Persons going to the oil regions should leave Pittsburgh at 2:10 a. m., via the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad to Ravenna. Consignees of freight for the oil regions, via New Castle, will find most of it at New Castle, where it will remain until the Erie and Pittsburgh road is opened, unless shipped back by order of the shippers. Please give notice of these facts in Monday's issue as they interest many of your readers."

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found, on Wednesday, floating in the Ohio river, near the West Wheeling ferry. The *Intelligencer* says the body was attired in blue pantaloons (not government), and a government shirt. An ambrotype of a young lady was found upon the body, and also a bead pocket-book. The man was apparently about thirty five years of age. An inquest was held, a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts, and the body was interred at West Wheeling. The following paper was found upon the body:

"Received, Pittsburgh, June 15th, of Mr. G. F. Frieschkorn, forty-six dollars in full of account to date. RAYMER,

"Per BOND."

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.—On Saturday morning a man named Francis Densing appeared before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, and entered a complaint against Reuben Neuman, charging him with stealing forty-five dollars from him. The parties are both colored, and the larceny is alleged to have been committed at the tavern of John Nichols, on Federal street, while the prosecutor was under the influence of liquor. Neuman was arrested, but denied all knowledge of the robbery. He was committed for a hearing this afternoon.

THE BODY FOUND AT WHEELING.—Coroner R. Harper, of Belfair, Belmont county, Ohio, will give all the particulars relative to the finding of the body evidently of G. F. Freischkorn, at West Wheeling, on Wednesday last. On the body was found a housewife ornamented with beads, containing a miniature photograph, and the receipt, a copy of which was published on Saturday.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man found in the Ohio river, near Birmingham Station, on Wednesday last, has been identified as the remains of Anthony Steinkeehener, who was drowned, near Sharpsburg, on the 16th of December last. The body was disinterred on Saturday, and taken to his late residence in Shaler township.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—Ida Boyd, a resident of the Second Ward, Allegheny, made an information before Mayor Morrison, on Saturday, against Alice Spealzer, for the larceny of one petticoat, one black broadcloth coat, one shawl, one dress, &c. The parties live in the same house, and it seems Mrs. Elliott, on Leslie street, and the prosecutor alleges that on Friday night last she left her room for a short time, when defendant entered, abstracted the articles from her trunk, and started on the first train for her home in New Brighton. Officer Elkins was dispatched in search of the fugitive, and upon arriving at Brighton, discovered Miss Alice, and took her into custody. Upon searching her residence, the missing property was found. She was brought to Allegheny and committed to jail by the Mayor, in default of bail, to answer the charge at Court.

"THE OLD AND THE NEW" is the subject of a lecture by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, of New York, to be given at Concert Hall, Wednesday evening next. The Doctor is universally acknowledged to be one of the ablest writers and orators of the country, and as this lecture is said to be one of his masterpieces, we anticipate a rare intellectual feast.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOREWARNED IS TO BE FOREARMED.—There is good authority for stating that in this country one adult out of every six dies of Consumption; and indeed, so prevalent and so fatal has this disease become, that it is regarded as the Great Scourge of our race. And yet in the formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily controlled by resorting promptly to the Expectorant of Dr. AYER, which loosens and strengthens the Bronchial tubes, allaying Inflammation, Sacrifices in the Lungs of all impurities. It is a certain remedy for Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, frequently bring on Pulmonary Complaints, and it cures Bronchitis effectually if taken in time, and the directions strictly followed. It has maintained its reputation as a curative for over a quarter of a century, and if those who are threatened with Lung diseases, or any of the symptoms of Bronchitis or Asthma, will not even give this standard remedy a trial, they will very much injure themselves. mh6-M-W-S

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold at 50.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immensurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dirty, dry appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used. Besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cents.

A. L. MATHEWS, General Agent,
29 Goldtrect, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles price 50 cents. mch2-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Engagement for Six Nights only with the inimitable and irresistible comedian,
Mr. DAN SETCHELL,
who will appear in two of his greatest personations, Mr. DONE AND COUSIN JOE.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Mr. Bookstone's celebrated three act comedy, entitled
MARRIED LIFE.

Mr. Henry Done.....Dan Setchell.
Double Bass.....Misses Jean and Sylvester
To conclude with
ROUGH DIAMOND.
Cousin Joe.....Dan Setchell.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.
Second and last week of the great
C. E. COLLINS,
First time of the
Active Boy and Irish Song and Jig.
New acts by the old favorites. To conclude with the laughable farce of the
Limerick Boy.
O. W. Blake as.....Paddy Miles.
Thursday evening, March 9th, 1865, first night of the engagement of the beautiful danseuse and light rope artiste, Mlle MARIETTA FAVEL.

FRED. AIMS' REDEEM.
Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

THIS EVENING will be presented the thrilling drama, entitled the
FOREST OF BONDY;
Or, THE "DOG OF MONTARGIS."
Lieut. Landry.....W. J. Thompson.
Lieut. Macklyr.....C. Cloud.
Urania.....Mrs. Frank Drew.
Dragon, by the acting dog.....Hector.
THE AFRICAN CURE.
By the great.....Billy Emerson.
Nick Foster, Jan Holt, Denny Gallagher, Harry Clifford, Wesner sisters and Donnelly's ballet troupe every evening.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
166 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. ja25-1y

THE PROSPECTUS
OF THE
UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $2,500,000, divided into 250,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, the shareholders of which are exempt from all personal liability.

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Working Capital.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:

Messrs. Lowber, Ostrom & Co., No. 105 Front street; Messrs. Fancher & McChesney, corner Moore and Water street; Wm. M. Parks, Esq., 19 Broad street; Wm. A. Fowler, Esq., 74 Broadway; Messrs. T. Ketcham & Co., 68 Wall street, N. Y.; D. K. Ducker, 38 Fulton street, and Geo. J. Hardy, 13 Court street, Brooklyn; and at the office of the Company, 74 Broadway, N. Y.

TRUSTEES.

E. J. LOWBER, firm Lowber, Ostrom & Co., 105 Front street.
J. C. DAYTON, firm J. C. Dayton and Co., 107 Front street.
WM. A. FOWLER, 74 Broadway.
I. B. WELLINGTON, firm Wellington & Cox, 74 Broad street.
SMITH FANCHER, firm Fancher & McChesney, 5 Water street.
JOHN CHADWICK, 11 Pearl street.
FREDERICK LACEY, firm Mead, Lacey & Co., 47 Water street.
M. PARKS, 19 Broad street.
EDWARD DODGE, late of Clark, Dodge & Co., 51 Wall street.

OFFICERS:
President—E. J. LOWBER.
Vice-President—J. C. DAYTON.
Treasurer—WM. A. FOWLER.
Secretary—JAMES H. KIDDER.

The property of this Company has been selected by practical judges of oil interests, and includes territory which is considered the very best in the whole oil Region, embracing selections on Cherry Run, Pit-hole and Oil Creeks, and Allegheny river.

The producing interests are now yielding over one hundred and eighty barrels per day, principally from new wells and this alone is sufficient to pay two per cent. per month on the entire capital, and with the developments to be made with the unusually large working capital, promises increased dividends at an early day.

By referring to the issues of this paper of March 1st and 2d, the reader will find a full list of the properties which this Company owns. mr1-1st

DR S. S. CHRISTY.....W. L. TYLER.....FRED. F. WICH.
CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Would inform the public that they have opened an office in
OIL CITY,
For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.
Office—Corner Drug Store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe28-1f

FOR SALE—
200 bushels Beans.
100 sacks Dried Apples.
2500 lbs. Buckwheat Flour.
30 sacks Onions.
240 gallons Apple Butter.
15 bbls. prime Roll Butter.
20 " Maple Sugar.
30 " Refined Sugars.
100 superior iron bound Petroleum Oil Barrels.
For sale low, by
C. H. ORTH & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
ja17 No. 21 Smithfield street bet 1st and 2d sts

JOS. S. FINCH PURE RYE WHISKY.
JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky,
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
se13-6m

SAM'L M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
[No. 124 FIRST STREET
Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal,
no26-1y

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas, in all cases attended with danger; but the use of Ether, under the observance of certain precautions, is absolutely safe. If an opinion founded on 16 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12.50 $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

DRY GOODS

NEW GOODS.
Sheeting and Shirting,
MUSLINS
AND GOOD PRINTS,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
Now being received and selling cheap.
fe22

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

CLOSING OUT,
AT
J. M BURCHFIELD'S.

SUMMER POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES,
BEREGES,
CHINTZES,
WHITE BRILLIANTS,
JACONETTE FLOUNCING,
COLORED ALPACCAS,
BLACK ALPACCAS,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
COLORED LELAINES.

A large assortment of Winter Goods closing out cheap. fe21

GLOVES AND MITTENS.
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
In full stock, at
fe20 R. H. PALMER'S,
84 Wood street

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Are now in receipt of their first assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS,
BEAD GIMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and
HOOP SKIRTS,
And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.
mr4 77 and 79 Market street.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM IMPROVED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Are Simple, Reliable and Perfect.

There is no machine in the world that can do the variety of work or give such thorough going satisfaction. These machines will hem, frill, quilt, bind, tuck, plait, gather, cord and braid without previous basting. It will sew the heaviest and thickest cloth with a tight strong elastic seam, as durable as the fabric itself. It will sew the thinest cambric, Swiss muslin, lawn, &c. with equal facility.

Send for a Circular, with samples of sewing, or call at the Salesroom,

No. 27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe1

A PRESENT WORTH HAVING.
Beauty and Utility Combined. Purchase one of those beautiful EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES as a Holiday Present for the Family. Price, only $25. They will Stitch, Hem, Bind, Tuck, Cord and Embroider beautifully, and are warranted three years. Sales Room, 113 Third street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.
S. B. BARNES,
de20-1y Agent.

ERNEST AXTMELM,
No. 102 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se23-1y

THE DALTON
FAMILY
KNITTING MACHINE.
The Crowning Triumph in Mechanism.
KNITS UPWARDS 20 DIFFERENT KIND OF APPAREL.
A Yard of Plain or Ribbed Work Knit in ten minutes.

We have most flattering testimonials from all parts of the country testifying to their superiority for manufacturing and family purposes. They are peculiarly adapted for benevolent Societies and Institutions. Send for Circular and Samples, call and see them in operation.

WESTERN AGENCY,
No. 27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
E. P. CARPENTER.
fe1

PRODUCE.
1 bbl. prime Roll Butter.
2 kegs " Lard.
Received and for sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
fe22 141 Water street.

LEAD—
244 pigs "Linden" Lead, best quality.
For sale by WM. BAGALEY,
fe24-1f 13 Wood street.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

These notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including Gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50 Note.
Two cents	"	"	$100 "
Ten "	"	"	$500 "
20 "	"	"	$1000 "
$1 "	"	"	$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. Terms cash.

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People,

Less than $200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron City National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mechanics' National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Union National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
People's National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
German National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe14-d&w-2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 5, 1865.

WHEREAS,
By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Farmers' Deposit National Bank
OF PITTSBURGH,

In the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Farmers' Deposit National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 8th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja18-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 9th, 1865.

WHEREAS,
By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

The Peoples National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Peoples National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 9th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja18-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 10th, 1865.

WHEREAS,
By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja18-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 26, 1865.

WHEREAS,
By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

German National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "German National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja28-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, January 28, 1865.

WHEREAS,
By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Mechanics' National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics National Bank, of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 28th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, January 16th, 1865.

WHEREAS,
By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh,

in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the "Allegheny National Bank" of Pittsburgh, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 16th day of January, 1865.

[L. S.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
ja18-2m Comptroller of the Currency.

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS,
AND GINGER SNAPS.
No. 64 Fourth street
no15

REFINED SUGARS.
50 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, etc.
For sale by GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
ja26 141 Water street

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Castine Hanway, Wm. S. Jackson, S. Harvey Baker, and Josiah S. Phillips, under the firm of Hanway & Co., engaged in the manufacture of railroad cars, at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pa., was dissolved on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1864. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the firm of Baker, Jackson & Co., and all demands are to be presented to them for payment.

CASTINE HANWAY,
WM. S. JACKSON,
S. HARVEY BAKER,
JOSIAH S. PHILLIPS.
ja16

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING formed a co-partnership, under the style of Baker, Jackson & Co., beg leave to state that they are now carrying on the above business, at their car works, Latrobe, Pa., in all its various branches, and are now prepared to fill orders for

FREIGHT, COAL AND PIT CARS,

of the most substantial manner, and on the shortest notice. Also,

CASTINGS AND FORGINGS,

of every kind. All work furnished will be warranted, and if any of the above, cheap for cash.

Apply at the "Valley House," Chillicothe, Ohio, or at the Latrobe Car Works.
mr3-10t CHARLES DOUBLEDAY.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Situated in the Third Pool, Elizabeth township, opposite the Mineral Mining Co. Contains 172 acres of Coal, with three stratums, 6 and 3 feet, with 6 acres of opening; turns on river front; deep water, and an easy grade for constructing a railway. This is, without exception, one of the best Coal properties now offered for sale on the Monongahela river. For price and terms apply to
mr3 B. McLAIN & CO.

TO LET.—The large second story ROOM 81x38 feet, Nos. 72 and 74 Fifth street.
Also, Third and Fourth stories of same building. Inquire of JAMES MORTON,
no17-tf No. 113 Beaver street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, nearly new, in the Borough of Manchester, situate on the corner of Locust and Peebles streets, one square from the bank of the Ohio river, and two squares from the Pan-Handle Railroad. The house contains Parlor, Dining-Room and Kitchen on the first floor, four rooms on the second floor, and finished garret. The lot is 25 by 140 feet, and has a well of good water on it. It will be sold low, and on reasonable terms. Possession given on the first day of April next.
Inquire of H. A. SAMPSON, or of the subscriber, near the premises.
fe24-7t JOHN SAMPSON.

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which we will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons and the other about 3½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
fe18 Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

TO LET—
A comfortable and convenient OFFICE, with a private entrance, in the 2d story of the warehouse of the subscriber, and at present occupied by Mason & Dodge. Inquire of R. KING,
fe20 No. 211 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—
A tract of OIL LAND, containing forty-seven and three-fourths acres, in the heart of the Oil Region of West Virginia. The land has a running front on it, and all the surface indications of oil.
fe18 STEEL & BAILEY, Wilkins Hall.

LAWRENCEVILLE IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Between 5 and 6 acres of land, well improved 1, ring a front of 200 feet, rounded on the south west by Bellefontaine st., and on the north-east by St. Mary's avenue, near the place; on which there is erected a large and commodious Frame Dwelling with the necessary outbuildings and excellent water. This location is beautiful, and commands one of the most beautiful views in the vicinity, and susceptible of the finest improvements. For terms apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,
fe16 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.
Two three-story and one two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 3 Pennsylvania Avenue, will in one square of the Diamond; each twenty-four feet front and substantially built in the best style, with all the modern improvements and conveniences, as balconies, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c. Enquire of
S. & W. GILL,
No. 70 Fifth street, or
D. C. KING,
ja4-tf No. 70 Second street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Lot No. 6 in the plan of lots laid out by Messrs. Mc. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 137 acres, a large portion of which lies between, with about 20 acres cleared, being the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and out Houses, a never-failing well on the premises, and two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela river, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for a Mining, Loading and Shipping Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the Farm. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. M. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 92 feet, and extending back to Brookline street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and save mill and building stone on the premises. Will be sold in whole or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to MARY McDUFFY, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
No. 119 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

CLOTHING.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
WINTER CLOTHING,
AT
47 Fifth street,
OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

In order to make room for the great stock of
SPRING GOODS,
Shortly to arrive, I now offer to the public my large and well assorted stock of
Winter Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

Overcoats worth	$15	Sold for	$8 00
" "	20	"	12 50
" "	30	"	20 00
" "	40	"	25 00
Business Suits "	20	"	12 00
" "	25	"	16 50
" "	35	"	22 50
" "	40	"	28 50
Black Union Cloth Suits, worth $30...sold for			20 00
Broadcloth "	50 and 60	"	30 and 40

Also, on hand, a lot 300 pairs pants, worth $7 75, sold at $2 75. Also, 300 pairs, worth $4.50, sold at $3.

Grey, all wool, Flannel Shirts, $1 75, and everything else in comparison.

If you wish to secure some good bargains, call at the store of

N. GROSSMAYER.
47 Fifth street, opposite Theatre.
fe15

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 498, Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
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Finance and Trade.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

The Stock Market is barely steady in prices. Caldwell, 6¾ to 6¾; Dalzelle, 9 to 9¼; Egbert, 6¾ to 7¼; Eldorado, 1¾ to 1¾; Maple Shade sold at 26; Seneca sales at 4¾; St. Nicholas, 4¼ to 5. Gold dull at 199. Money active.

SATURDAY, March 4—P. M.

The excitement in oil territory and stocks is decidedly on the increase, and is spreading far and wide. The fact is evident that there is a reality and substantial basis about the petroleum speculation, and many of the old fogies who sagely predicted that it would soon terminate in the same way as the bubbles of former years, are now dropping in, and slow by their actions that they admit their mistake.

The many recent strikes of oil, and consequent advance of prices of the stocks of companies heretofore almost valueless, are attracting attention to other low-priced stocks of well-managed companies, and these are being quickly bought up and held for investment. The chances are that a company like the Excelsior, of Philadelphia, located immediately opposite the Adamantine, and well managed, will meet with equal success, and the same remark will apply to the Cherry Run and Pi-Hole and other honorably managed companies, having territory in the vicinity of successful companies.

—The stock market in Philadelphia has been active, and at lower prices, except for the shares of some of the Oil Companies, for which there was an advance of prices; the result, as it is said, of what is technically termed a "corner" in the stock. A "corner," it may be proper to explain, says the *Ledger*, is made by operators selling stocks "short"—that is, stock they do not hold, but which they sell deliverable at a future day, usi their influence in the meantime to knock the stock down and to buy it at lower figures than those at which they sold. As two parties are necessary in all stock transactions, those who go "long" in the stock—that is, those who are buyers, if they have purses long enough and rich enough to take and hold all of the particular stock offered by the sellers, they eventually sold so much cheaper as the day of delivery approaches more stock is found to be sold than can be picked up in the market, and as the time narrows and the stock grows scarcer, the price advances, until eventually the sellers, to make good their contracts of delivery, are forced to the parties who have been buyers, and as a matter of course, on such occasions, the mercy shown is usually limited only to the sellers' means to pay. They are usually pressed about as much as they can bear without breaking. In this undeniable fix, called a "corner," some of the short sellers of certain Oil stocks are said to be now pinched. Prices of a few have advanced largely, and the excitement consequent on the movement has carried up pretty much the whole list. The recent discovery of new wells has also had some influence.

—The Philadelphia *Press* complains of the cost of collecting the taxes under the Internal Revenue law. It says that "the internal revenue staff is at once too numerous and too costly; that three men are employed to do the work of one, and that the salaries and other emoluments of office are exorbitantly great. It states that each of the Collectors of Philadelphia receives a salary considerable larger than the Vice President or any or every member of the Cabinet, and that the cost of collecting the internal revenue is over 7 per cent, whereas it ought not to be more than two per cent.

—Counterfeit fractional currency of the denomination of twenty-five cents is getting into circulation to an extent that is likely to prove not only troublesome, but expensive to persons of small means, who are the most likely to be imposed on. A mere glance at the counterfeit is sufficient to detect it, if the following points are noticed: The words "United States," on the face of the bill in either upper corner, are very indistinct, hardly legible, indeed. The same is true of the steamboats in left-hand lower corner, and the package of goods in lower left-hand corner. But the point most readily observed on the face of the bill is that the whole ground-work is shaded, while in the genuine, on the right-hand side, underneath the smoke rising to the right of the figures 25, is a space of white paper. On the reverse, everything is indistinct—lettering, stars on the shield, etc.

—In Boston, the *Traveller* says, there is no perceptible alteration in the money market, either way. For loans on prime collateral security, there is a moderate demand, and the supply of unemployed currency is amply sufficient to meet it, at six per cent., in cases where the borrowers are approved by the lenders. The best notes are passed in the street at seven and eight per cent., but names of the second class are not wanted, even at ten per cent, with the exception of United States securities, and to these is in good demand for investment. Most of the speculative action is expended in the gold trade.

—The Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads are engaged in a controversy before Congress about a matter which is of interest to our citizens. The former want Congress to build a military road from Washington City to some point on the Northern Central north of Baltimore, with the object of making a route direct from Washington City via the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central, to Pittsburgh and the West.

Mr. Garrett, on behalf of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, opposes this and offers to build a road from Washington to connect with his road east of Harper's Ferry, and to complete the Connellsville Road by making that portion of it between Cumberland and Connellsville, thus giving a route seventy miles shorter than by the other route. He refers in sharp terms to the action of the Pennsylvania Legislature in taking away their privilege, and charges them with being under the influence of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The matter was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, but it is hardly likely any action was had prior to the adjournment.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Woolen goods generally have been quiet though there has been some lower grades Cassimeres sold at prices ranging from $1 5@1 75, which a month ago would have seemed very cheap, and are now, as many of the goods cannot be replaced by the manufacturers, whose stock having accumulated have dropped prices and closed out their Spring goods. Finer grade goods are still sought after at full prices, and we know of several mills who have received orders during the week at full prices of the past month, but sizes that are not in stock. Any equally good fabric, are slow even at a reduction.

FOREIGN GOODS.—As faithful chroniclers, it is our duty, however against our inclination, to report this week a continuance of the stagnation in the foreign market which has prevailed, generally since the beginning of the year. The same lewness of inquirers, and greater lewness of buyers, the same holding back in expectation of a still further decline of gold, and a consequent decline of prices, which characterised the market of a month ago, characterise it still; and notwithstanding the ordinary course of trade by this time require preparation for Spring business, buyers wait and wait, looking for a decline before they buy, and fearing a decline afterwards if they do buy. Indeed, we may say that, generally speaking, there has hardly ever been known so great a paralysis and utter lack of motion, in the foreign dry goods market, as at present. A single exception must be made in the case of silks, in which some houses report a decidedly hopeful appearance during the past week, and a greatly improved feeling. A few sales are reported. Low priced silks are quoted at $1 55 @1 60. Should the movements upon the military board, however, not take some turn sufficient to induce more confidence, the necessities of consumers will compel buyers to take the risk of making moderate purchases. There has been a little more inquiry, also, for linen goods, at prices ranging from $8 to $9, but chiefly from $5 to $9.

Chicago Cattle Market.

March 4.

Cattle are active, the receipts being liberal, with a fair demand, especially for medium grades. The demand was chiefly confined to Government contractors. Extra cattle were in limited demand, as Eastern shippers are out of the market. The receipts, however, are tight. There is some demand for scalawags to fill prison contracts, but at low figures.

Hogs were quiet, and the demand chiefly confined to smooth lots, on which grade a slight advance was gained. They are principally bought for the Baltimore and Pittsburgh markets.

The markets were generally dull in the afternoon, and but little business was done. No. 1 sorting sold to a limited extent at $1 85@1 92½, closing with buyers at the latter figure. Provisions were dull and weak—the only transaction we hear of, being 500 barrels Prime Mess Pork at $29 50. Whisky was quiet, with buyers at $13¾ and sellers at $2 4.

Philadelphi . Oil Market.

March 4.

Fish and lard oils are firm with about the usual business doing. Linseed has declined and is selling at $1 48@1 50 as to lots. Of petroleum the offerings and sales continue light and prices nearly nominal at 42@45c for crude and 67@70 for refined in bond; a sale of 2,000 bbls of the former is reported for export at the lowest figure. Free oil is selling as wanted at 88@90c.

The following are the receipts of petroleum at this port for the last week—1,465 bbls crude 2,700 bbls refined.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, March 6, 1865.

Business on Saturday was suspended. This being the day set apart by the loyal people of the United States for re-leasing the White House four years longer to "Uncle Abraham," it was decided pretty much unanimously by we the people to suspend operations, hence we have no report to make, because there were no transactions beyond the regular retail trade; besides, the weather was unfavorable for outdoor operations. The heavy rains of Friday night caused both rivers to rise rapidly. The warm ice came dancing out of the Allegheny with a caution to flats and other crafts moored along the shore. On the Monongahela landing trade was inactive. The departures include the Minerva, for Wheeling; the Minneola, for Cincinnati, with some 600 tons. The Hard Times, for Cincinnati, had all the freight she could float under. The Julia, on account of the high water, was unable to discharge her cargo; she will leave on Tuesday, unless the Emma Graham leaves on her regular day. The Brownsville and Elizabeth packets did not leave on Saturday, on account of the high water in the Monongahela River. Among the boats at the landing that will have dispatch are the America, for St. Paul and the Upper Mississippi; the Onward, for Cincinnati and Louisville; the Camelia, for Nashville, and the Kate Putnam and Nevada, for St. Louis.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, March 6, 1865.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, AND FROM JAN 1 TO DATE:

	Al. River.	A. V. R. R.	Total.
Monday, Feb. 27th	.....	351	351
Tuesday, Feb. 28st	.....	150	150
Wednesday, March 1st	.....	573	600
Thursday, March 2d	84	318	450
Friday, March 3d	134	841	841
Saturday, March 4th	218	2,236	2,451
Since January 1st	4,707	18,435	23,152

BUSINESS on Saturday was suspended, there were no transactions worthy of note. The demand was local. According to the wish of our leading men of all parties, the day was observed as one of enjoyment generally. The principal business houses were closed early in the day, hence we have no sales to record. We have the extreme pleasure of announcing that the ice in the river gave way at the head waters on Saturday, and that the river will be clear of ice, so that steamers can resume their trips to Oil City to-day or to-morrow at the farthest. Business will then open up in good style. The oil men have been waiting for some time for this important event. Among our imports this day will be found a consignment of 84 barrels Crude from a new location, called the "Keid Well," on the Wiley lease, on Dunkard Creek. This well was struck about the middle of January, and is pumping from 12 to 15 bbls per day regularly. The oil arrived on the Franklin, and was consigned to Messrs. Shriver & Zeas. The rates demanded are 55 cents per gallon, packages included.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American Company, 71 bbls refined for New York.

Iron Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R. for February, 1865.

The receipts of manufactured Iron received for the month of February by Messrs. Martin, Oliver & Birckell were as follows:

	No. Cars.	Tons
For Martin O & B	27	320
PIG IRON RECEIPTS PER A. V. R. R. FOR FEBR'Y.		
The following are the receipts of Pig Iron received by the Allegheny Railroad for February, together with the consignees, number of cars and tons:		
	No. Cars.	Tons.
For Rees, Graff & Dull	7	70
H M Bole	1	5½
Martin, Oliver & Birckell	1	10
	9	85½

Commissary Awards at Chicago.

The following awards were made on the 28th ult by G. W. Campbell, Captain and C. S., at Chicago:

FLOUR.

A. C. Barwell, at Rock Island, 800 bbls XXXX at $7 12½.
B. Adams & Co., 1,500 bbls XXXX at $7 90.
Lane & Foster, 1,000 bbls XXXX at $7 85.
Smith, McNeil & Co., 1,000 bbls Commercial at $7 70.

CORN MEAL.

Beddison & Gilmore, Rock Island, 100 bbls at $8 75.

HARD BREAD.

H. C. Child, 80,000 lbs at $5 55.

BEANS.

Howe & Robbins, 1,000 bush at $2 16
J. A. Brown & Co, 500 bush at $2 23.
Webster & Co, 2,000 bush at $2 64.

SUGAR.

G W Flanders & Co, 100,000 lbs at 20¼c.

GREEN COFFEE.

G W Flanders & Co, 300,000 lbs at 42¼c.
Hatfield & Co, 12,000 lbs at 42c.

MOLASSES

G W Flanders & Co, 1,600 gals at 75c.

VINEGAR.

F. A. Thomas, 10,000 gals, 28c.

GROUND PEPPER.

F. Smith & Bro., 2,000 lbs, 35c.
Goss & Hoit, 2,000 lbs, 40c.

STAR CANDLES.

Hill & Shillits, 8,000 lbs, 31c.

SOAP.

Wrisley Bro., 60,000 lbs, 9¼c.

New York Wool Market.

The market has been excessively quiet, and the trade assert that prices are lower and depressed. We don't think so. Fine Ohio fleece would be worth $1@1 05, and fine Pennsylvania $1 06@1 10, which is over half a dollar, payable in gold, and fully nearly equal to the full average for ten or fifteen years. Wool sold the past fall in the market at $1 10@1 15, the price then was not actually worth over 60@62½c @ lb in gold, because our paper currency then was more depreciated than now, and hence we maintain that wool commands a higher price to-day than it did any time this side of 1861.

BOSTON WOOL SALE.—The offerings of Cape Wool, through John H. Osgood & Son, on Tuesday last, were largely attended, and in the main cut condition of the market, the prices realised were high. The wool, however, was no more than ordinary quality. Some lots, it is true, were very good in quality and condition, while others were short staple, b tolah tinge, lender and stringy. The bidding was free, and the wool all taken by about a score buyers. A splendid collation was prepared by the Messrs. Harding Bros, to which ample justice was done. The owners of the Wool are deserving of credit for the fair and honorable conducting of the sale, and every lot was bona-fidely disposed of. It is stated that $30,000 was lost on this sale.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: Trade is very quiet. There is very little call for any kind of staple goods, the call being for fancy manufactures, and of these but very few and or three buyers in the market, and only a limited quantity of orders received. The prices of woods, lastings and of the finished shoe have certainly lower, sympathizing with the fall in gold, and these facts may weaken selling rates of shoes. Leather will ewer very much lead in dealers and the production to-nce been somewhat limited, they are unwilling to lower the prices at present. The greater portion of the manufacturers are doing very little except on orders, and the shoe towns in the State present rather a dull appearance, in striking contrast with Philadelphia 60; Kingston, Jam. 7; Hayti, 2; Matamros, Mex., 49; Cuba, ; Providence, 27. Total shipments by sea, 682 cases.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

[From the Shoe and Leather Reporter.]

Business is far from being flattering. A few have confidence to come forward, but are very cautious about leaving orders. Dealers are generally afraid to operate, and this feeling influenced throughout the trade, and almost effectually affects jobbers and manufacturers. The arrivals of Eastern goods for the month just closed have been three thousand cases less than the same time one year ago; in fact, jobbers are tardy in getting in their stocks as well as retail buyers. Manufacturing is hardly as busy as usual; makers having orders are only fully employed, and others are not disposed to operate heavy stock. Heavy winter goods are offering seve al dollars a case cheaper than last spring, but in seasonable goods, though the market may be less stringent, there is no apparent change.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

March 4.

There is some inquiry for Pig Metal, but generally at rates below the views of makers, and prices are unsettled and in favor of the buyers, who are operating in a small way only at 54@ 55 for forge and $56@58 for foundry, the latter for good No. 1. Scotch pig is very quiet. Blooms and boiler plates continue dull, and the demand for manufactured iron is mostly confined to rails, which are steady in price, but only moderately active.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Little, B & P, 20 kegs tobacco; Maxwell & P, 20 do do; Crazel & D, 10 do do; R Dalzell & Co, 5 bbls do, 5 kegs do; J Mullen, 7 bbls and 1 firkin, 5 kegs; W M Gormley, 75 bf bbls flour; R Robinson, 50 do do; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; Mrs E B'nane, lot household goods; A J Childs, 15 bales hay; J P Scott, 1 bbl oils; G Scaff & R, 2 bbls nickler; Rea & K, 100 bbls flour; Simpson & K, 402 sks shipstuff; Everson, P & Co, 4 bbls scrap iron; J S Liggett, 177 sks wheat; J Rhodes, 379 sks rad ; G W House, 142 bbls green apples; J Hall & Co, 25 pigs rakes, &c.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—J M Lewit, 10 pkgs produce; Watt & W, 6 do do; D Haworth, 10 half barrels fish; J A Mazurie 2 cases soap; Cuj & S, 103 obls; N Rodifer, 4 bbls dried fruit; Everson & Co, 150 bags wheat; J Dorrington, 128 sacks middlings; A H Childs, 7 bales hay; Col Cross, 900 sacks oats; D Wallace, 1 car rye.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; Moreland & Co, 100 bush oats.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 4.

There was very little doing in financial or commercial circles to-day, there being no regular market in any direction. There was a small crowd of stock operators in the back room of the regular Board. The market was dull, and the tendency towards lower rates. New York Central was 111¾; Erie, 71; Cumberland, 71¾; Mariposa, 71¾; Michigan Southern, 66@66¾; Northwestern, 34; Reading, 113; Rock Island, 85¼. Government securities are held firmly. A small crowd of gold speculators collected on William street. Business was very light. The price was run up about one per cent, but no large lots could be sold at the quotations. The European steamers City of Boston and Saxonia to-day took out $10,000 in specie. Nothing doing in sterling bills, and the rates are nominally the same. No demand for money to-day, as no deliveries were made of gold or stocks. Petroleum stocks quiet; Cherry Run and Tack higher; Oceanic and Rynd Farm a little lower. Rynd Farm, $5 10; Tack, $7 75; Cherry Run, $1 00. There are no quotations of petroleum, and the market is very quiet. The stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad are looking over the defeat of the bill to prevent the payment of money to that road for the transportation of troops.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Although the Gold board was closed to-day still the gold room has been crowded with eager operators, and considerable transactions have been made, at from 198 to 200.

Boston Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 4.

Prices of Mining Stocks bid in Boston to-day: Central, 5; Franklin, 49; Hancock, 115; Huron, 60; Isle Royal, 12; Minnesota, 28; Rockland, 6; Copper Falls, 28¼; Quincy, 80. Market dull.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.

Cotton steady at 83c. Petroleum—Crude 38@ 41; Refined in bond, nominal at 68, do free 87@ 90. Flour dull, Superfine at 9@9 25; Extra at 10 2½@10 35. Corn quiet, yellow $1 49; white 1 56. Oats $1 00. Whisky dull, at $2 30.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Febuary 4.

Flour declined 12½c, on Howard street superfine Western extra at $10 50. Whisky firm, at $2 35. Coffee firm.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Emma Graham.....Stull.....Zanesville.
Minerva.....Gordon.....Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Hard Times.....Brown.....Cincinnati.
Leonora No. 2.....Davis.....do.
Minerva.....Dickinson.....do.
St. Johns.....Entriken.....St. Louis.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there was seventy-one feet six inches water, and falling. The highest point the water reached was twenty three and one half feet. The current was running swiftly. The heavy rains prevented the Brownsville packets from making their usual trips. They will resume business on Tuesday.

FOR NASHVILLE.—Captain Porter's new and commodious passenger steamer Columbia is loading for Nashville, and will leave to-day at 4 P. M.

THE Wheeling packet for this day is the steamer Minerva, Captain Gordon. She leaves at noon.

THE pretty steamer Kate Putnam, Captain Aylward, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This is one of the best boats of her class afloat.

THE fine packet Minnesota, Capt. Dickenson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville, to-day. We are pleased to see our attentive friend Morris Dorsey in the office.

THE Allegheny River is clear of ice. The Oil City packets will resume their trips this afternoon or to-morrow. The following named boats are at the landing: Echo No. 3, Lewire No. 2, Hyde No. 1, Petrolia No. 2, Ida Rees, Ursida and Belle.

THE splendid new packet Belle, Captain T. W. Laughrey, is all ready for business. She will leave this afternoon or to-morrow for the oil regions. This boat is designed to create a sensation among the inhabitants along the Allegheny river.

THE favorite passenger steamer America, Capt. Thomas H. Golding, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi river. This boat has undergone a thorough refit and is in charge of as clever set of officers as can be found. Capt. Golding stands at the head of his profession.

CAPT. S. B. FRENCH has purchased the commanding interest in the steamer Onward. Captain French is an officer of large experience, and understands its business in all its details. We are pleased to see the late efficient clerk of the craft. The Onward is announced for Cincinnati.

THE favorite passenger steamer Camella, Capt. Jesse D an, is announced for Clarksville and Nashville. This boat has the best of accommodations and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. As an officer and a gentleman Capt. Dean stands at the head of his profession. Capt. J. L. Lytle, who has charge of the office, is a general favorite with passengers and shippers.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* pays the following compliment to the new river steamer Minnesota. Our friend Miller is mistaken. The boat commanded by Captain Devenny was built at Elizabeth, Pa., and not at Pittsburgh, as he says: "Captain John S. Devenny, recently appointed Supervising Inspector for the Seventh District, vice Captain Throckmorton, resigned, is a citizen of Steubenville, O. Captain Devenny is one of the oldest practical boatmen and commanders. He has built and commanded boats, in the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and New Orleans trade for several years. During the rebellion he has had charge of several government transports on the Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee rivers, and rendered efficient service. He is a gentleman of unexceptionable character, and we wish him success in his official duties. We confer with Mr. Shield, whom we have always found prompt, energetic and courteous in the discharge of his official duties, we congratulate the steamboat fraternity on the appointment of Captain Devenney as his successor."

Wheeling.—Saturday's *Register* says: The river was rising rapidly last evening, with eighteen and a half feet water in the channel. The Hazel Dell came down from Madison.

Cincinnati.—Saturday's *Commercial* says—The river is rising again, having swollen 12 inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is 30 feet to Louisville, and it falls navigable for the largest class of steamers. The Lower Ohio is bank full and the Cumberland and Tennessee are rising fast on Harpeth Shoals. There is 20 feet in the Tennessee river. The Mississippi is stationary at St. Louis to Cairo, with 15 feet in the channel.

The Leonidas came in from Pittsburgh, with 600 sacks of shipstuff, 50 bbls of apples, 50 barrels and pouls to-day, and leave for St. Louis.

The Glide No. 3 also arrived from Pittsburgh, with a full cargo. She will load and return to Pittsburgh.

The Leonidas reports hard rains and heavy ice in the river during Thursday night. The roads and muddy condition of the levees yesterday rendered it impossible to get teams to the landing in consequence. It being impossible to discharge or receive dry freight in good condition.

The J. R. Gilmore, from Nashville, was turned back to that point from Evansville yesterday, on account of the flooding of the river.

David Gibson & Co., have sold the Poland to Harry Ames & Co., of St. Louis, for $16,000.

The Lexington is now well provided with float cabin. Hercules Carroll's new and splendid stern wheel steamer "Union Forever" from the Marine Ways.

Captain F. X. Reno, of the well known house of Reno & Brother, left for Pittsburgh in last night's train, on a special visit to his old friend, Captain Wm. Evans [of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL.

The *Gazette* says: Among the exchanged steamers that arrived on the Peyona was the following of the crew of the Prima: Captain Joseph Scott, clerks W. R. Shaw and Thomas McKinley, Mates W. Smith, Henderson, Engineer J. W. Clement, Carpenter B. Vaughan, Wm. Whitford, Fred. Kimberley, Deck hands Geo. Collins, Brennan, Tom Miller, Fred. Smith, O. McNabb, deck hands. Of the crew of the J. W. Cheesman, George Martin, William Miller, George Gafferty, and thirteen others.

They relate the same story of ill-treatment for which the *chivalry* of the south has become infamous. For days they were without food, and at times were fed on corn in the ear, one a day being a ration for each mah. The best of their daily rations consisted of a pint of corn meal and a small piece of stale meat.

James Monahan, of St. Louis, was killed by the guard on account of provocation. Philip Gorbing, of this city, died on the fifth day after his capture. Pilots Mines and Evans, of the Prairie State, died from neglect and ill-treatment.

The contract for the transportation of Indian goods to Fort Benton, on the Missouri River, has been awarded to the new wood side steamer St. Johns. The goods, Indian agents, and the territorial officers will leave St. Louis about the 10th of March, for Fort Benton. The distance by water is three thousand one hundred and seventy-five miles.

Louisville.—Friday's *Press* says: On the falls there is a superabundance of water for all classes of boats, with a channel depth below the falls, as taken by the mark on the sides of the foot of the canal, of forty-two feet two inches. A dense fog settled on the river at dark.

We learn by special dispatch from Cincinnati that the two ironside monitor steamers left that port at six o'clock yesterday morning under steam, to descend the falls on the present freshet. Thirty draw, we believe, about fourteen feet of water, and will find water enough on the falls to go over.

Captain Varnie, falls pilot, started up the river last evening on the Major Anderson to meet the monitors and pilot them over the falls.

The Hazel Dell came down from Madison with the floating dry dock in tow for New Orleans. The dock is laden with about 2,200 tons of Government hay. The boat landed at the water works, and sent down for a pilot to take her over the falls.

The magnificent steamer Deer Lodge came in from Pittsburgh yesterday on her first trip.

The Centralia arrived from St. Louis, with a heavy consignment of low hemp for this city, for one of the paper mills.

The Cumberland river at Nashville was still rising on Tuesday night, with the arrival of the Irvine from the Tennessee river, and Kate Robinson from this port. The departures for the Ohio river were the Financier, Emerald, J. R. Gilmore, Lent Leot, and L. M. Kennett. The Nora was to have left Nashville yesterday for this port, and the Irene for Eastport.

The Mattie Cabler, Bertha, Starlight and Clara Poe left for Cincinnati.

St. Louis.—Saturday's *Democrat* says: The river is unusually high, but was yesterday stationary. The weather is cool and there is a freeze every night.

Business on the wharf continues remarkably brisk, freight being abundant for the South, and arriving abundantly from the North and West.

There is about 15 feet in the channel to Cairo. In the Illinois there is something like 15 feet on the worst bars. There is about eight feet hence to Keokuk.

The Missouri has, no doubt, eight feet from the mouth to Omaha.

The Illinois at Rome, 20 miles above Peoria, rose 3 feet in 30 hours, ending on Monday at 2 p. m., and is rising from Lasalle to the mouth, at most points, rapidly.

The Columbia arrived from Pittsburgh with a large trip.

The number of steamers in port last evening was one score and two. Nearly all were either loading or unloading, and the result was a very busy spectacle, greatly marred, however, by the incalculable amount of mud on the levee.

Captain Isaac H. Jones, a veteran boatman, went down in command of the Carter.

An immense amount of freight arrived, and as much was shipped as the boats receiving could attend to.

There is enough water and to spare hence to Cairo and New Orleans; to Keokuk; to Peoria and Lasalle; to St. Joseph and Omaha; to Cincinnati and Pittsburgh; to Nashville, and in the Tennessee, Wabash, White and Arkansas rivers. In fact we do not remember any western stream that is not bank full or nearly so. The Cumberland was still rising at Nashville on Monday, and the river is higher now by several feet than it has been since 1852, the lowlands about Nashville, and the bottom lands of Edgefield being all overflowed. The Tennessee was rising at last accounts, with 12 feet water in the channel.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis.

PER ARMENIA.—Clarke & Co, 35 trs lard, 43 bales hides, 10 bbls flour; H H Collins, 33 hhds clay; R F Kinney, 1 keg; Graff, Bonnell, & Co, 11 bbls scrap iron; A Garrison & Co, 10 tons pig iron; A Gordon, 109 bales hemp; C Ihmsen & Son, 59 pkgs broken glass; Pennock & Co, 29 pkgs; J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 15 oil bbls; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 258 bars iron, 105 sledge moids, 60 ps scraps, 5 bars steel, 20 bbls flour; Laughlin & Co, 26 wheel barrows, 5 pkgs; T Loflink, 10 bbls whisky; S Lindsay, jr & Co, 50 bbls flour; J Minehart, 5 bbls whisky; Marshall & Bollman, 57 bales hemp; McMahan & Co, 33 empty bbls; Reiter & Graff, 1 cask mdz; Schultz & Son, 5 bbls whisky; S Harbaugh, 300 green hides; R E Sellers & Co, 8 bbls oil.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOURTH WARD ALLEGHENY.

The enrolled men will meet

THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,

at Faulhaber's, to determine whether they will raise the balance of the money to fill the quota, OR STAND THE DRAFT. mh6

DESK AND CONTENTS AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, March 7th, at 10 o'clock at 5 Smithfield street, at Masonic Hall Auction Room, a Fifth street will be sold 1 double desk; 1 long and 1 short counters, with drawers, &c.

mh6 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

NEW Bedsteads, Furniture, Carpets and Silver Ware.

On TUESDAY MORNING, March 7th, at 10 o'clock at 5 Smithfield street, at Masonic Hall Auction Room, a Fifth street will be sold a quantity of

Furniture, Carpets and Silver Ware,

Embracing French cottage, turned, post, and single, high and low post bedsteads; 4 fine one sideboard; mahogany spring seat parlor chairs and rocker; marble top tables and stands; dressing bureaus, cane seat chairs, hall chairs, sofa chairs and rocker; mahogany sofa, dining and kitchen tables and chairs, queensware, venetian blinds, carpets, &c. &c.

CARPETS.—Special attention is called to the sale of Wood and Ingrain carpets, Hemp and Stair Carpets, which are entirely new.

SILVER WARE.—A quantity of Silver-plated tea, table and dessert spoons, butter knives, butter and dessert forks, &c.

J. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry executions issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, the city of Pittsburgh, in said county, on Monday, the 27th day of March, A. D., 1865, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of George Ward, and Mary Ann Ward, his wife, of, in and to all that certain lot of ground, situated in the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the corner of Jacock and Morgan streets, thence running southwardly along Morgan street eighteen feet and three inches, thence running back westwardly and at right angles to Morgan street, preserving the same width of sixty feet, and on which is erected a two-storied brick dwelling house, with the appurtenances, being part of other parts of lots No. 19 and 20, in James Anderson's Plan of Lots, in said city, said plan is recorded in the Recorder's Office in and for said county, in Plan Book, Vol. K, 24, page 339, and being the same lot or piece of ground which D. E. McKinley, administrator, etc., of Samuel McKinley, deceased, by deed bearing date the 2d day of February, 1859, granted and conveyed to said Samuel Pollock in fee.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Samuel Pollock, at the suit of the Allegheny Bank, for use of Joshua Rhodes

JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh.

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PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for

PHOTOGRAPHING.

In all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,

Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

B. L. H. DABBS.

jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Sample with catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and Address, D. HEMETTE. de12-6m 58 Liberty street, New York city.

RIVER PACKETS,

Ho! for the Gold Mines of Idaho.

MONTANA AND IDAHO

Transportation Line.

THE NEW, FAST AND light draught steamer DEER LODGE, Thos. W. Rea, Commander, Harry A. Dorman, Clerk, now being built at Pittsburgh, Pa., expressly for the St. Louis and Fort Benton trade, will leave Pittsburgh for Fort Benton and intermediate points SATURDAY, February 18th, and leave St. Louis, SATURDAY, March 4th, or as soon thereafter as the river is open to Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

BENTON,

W.m. Howard, Commander, Lewis L. Mine, Clerk, will leave for Fort Benton and intermediate points, SATURDAY, March 11th.

The new, fast and light draught steamer

YELLOW STONE,

Jos. Mayhood, Commander, Stanly Ryland, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, March 18th.

The very fast and light draught steamer

FANNY OGDEN,

Thomas Townsend, Commander, Moses Hillard, Clerk, will leave as above, SATURDAY, April 15th. Steamer

DEER LODGE,

will remain between Forts Union and Benton until the cargo of all the boats of this line is delivered at Fort Benton.

By this arrangement shippers have great advantages and an assurance that their freight will be delivered at destination.

We are also prepared to furnish LAND TRANSPORTATION from

FORT BENTON TO THE MINES,

and will give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to SILVER CITY, LAWRENCE, PRICKLY PEAR, DEER LODGE, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNACK CITY and GALLATIN.

For freight or passage apply on board of DEER LODGE, at the Pittsburgh wharf, or to

JOHN G. COPELIN,
Southeast corner of Main and Olive streets,
JOS. McINTIRE,
Northeast corner First and Commercial, or
JOHN J. ROE & CO.,
Convent street, between Second and Third,
St. Louis, Mo.

ja8-tfApril

1865. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1865.

MONONGAHELA RIVER

STEAM PACKET COMPANY

Will run three daily side-wheel steamers between Elizabeth, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Bunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE.....CAPT. S. C. SPEERS.
TELEGRAPH.....CAPT. D. RUGHER.
FRANKLIN.....CAPT. Z. W. CARMAC.
GALLATIN.....CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M., 3 P. M. and 6 P. M., (except Sunday,) when the depot will be at 5 o'clock.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. Brownsville daily at 3 P. M.

Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 7 A. M., 2 P. M. and 5 P. M.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 8 o'clock: Rice's Landing at 10 o'clock.

Leaves Monongahela City at 5 o'clock.

The line is composed of fine, new side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay strict regularity to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

NO FREIGHTS RECEIVED AFTER 5 P. M.

For further particulars inquire of

JAMES McDONALD, Agent,
At the Wharf Boat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
Brownsville, Penna.

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. Stull, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every MONDAY, at 4 o'clock, p. m., for Zanesville every Tuesday at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, Wm. Corrison, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, and Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bull Creek.

THE